

shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances unscrupulous of being fulfilled.

"In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of the world, the Imperial German Government in defiance of the solemn protest of this Government, the commanders of German submarines have been ordered to attack ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas, but upon the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could command the sea, in a way that has grown more and more reckless, more and more unscrupulous, as the months go by, and have delivered their attacks without compunction, without regard to every nationality and without regard to every sort of vessel.

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been rescued; the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this Government foresees most has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the sea in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity.

Whatever the disposition and intention of the Imperial German Government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of the world within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind. In February of the present year the Imperial German Government informed this Government and the other neutral Governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the Government of Great Britain had armed its merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack and sink the German submarine boats. It might encounter upon the sea, and that the Imperial German Government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all armed merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning.

"The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them, in such circumstances, at their own risk, but the Imperial German Government claimed the right to use these understandings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even that limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

Again and again the Imperial German Government has given this Government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic, and mere ferryboats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew have been sacrificed wholesale, in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the toll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed, has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

#### WILSON'S VIEW OF SUSSEX CASE.

One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragic and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the past twelve months been conducting it. If this instance stood alone, some explanation, some disclaimer by the German Government, some evidence of criminal mistake or wilful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo, might be sought or entertained.

"But unhappily it does not stand alone. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the Imperial German Government has mistakenly adopted, and which from the first exposed that Government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects.

The Government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in which its own citizens were involved it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain toward the German nation. It has of course accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial German Government as given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove possible for the German Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations.

"It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation. That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The Imperial German Government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this Government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack, which their employment of course involves, is incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and inconvertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by

## POSAM, FOE OF SKIN DISORDERS

Successfully Combats Stubborn Eczema; Comforts, Heals.

Usually, nowadays, the treatment of Eczema, Pimples, Rash and most stubborn skin affections merely amounts to the necessary applications of Posam, the healing remedy, and the use of Posam Soap, the pure, luxurious soap medicated with Posam. Distressing surface troubles are healed through this treatment and their recurrence prevented.

Posam acts quickly. Inflamed complications may be cleared over night through its use and its healing power is so intense that improved results, in both serious and minor troubles, may be expected after one or two applications.

For sample, send 4c stamps to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 23rd St., New York City. Sold by all druggists.

## CIRCUUS ELEPHANT KILLED.

Lena, Paralyzed and Left for Ring, Put to Death by Twenty Men.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 18.—Lena, the circus elephant, was strangled to death at the Barnum and Bailey winter quarters here today. One of the animal's legs had become paralyzed rendering her unfit for ring work. Twenty men with block and falls and circus stakes were required to choke out Lena's life.

Lena was the mate of the famous Jumbo. She was imported sixty years ago and had traveled thousands of miles. Albert, mate of Lena, refused to leave the elephant pen, and calmly watched her die.

## INGRAHAM BAKER'S AIDE.

Wilson Appoints Maine Man Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The nomination of William M. Ingraham, former Mayor of Portland, Me., for Assistant Secretary of War was sent to the Senate today by President Wilson. The nomination was signed today. Mr. Ingraham succeeds Henry Brockington, who resigned with former Secretary Garrison.

## Events Which Led to Crisis To-Day on the U-Boat Issue

1915.

Jan. 1.—The Imperial German Government announced that it had decided to attack ships without warning.

Feb. 18.—Germany replied to the ultimatum of Great Britain's blockade and the ultimatum of self-protection, would force it on a course of self-protection.

April 28.—American steamer *Lusitania* torpedoed and sunk.

May 1.—*Lusitania* sunk by New York papers warned Americans of danger of marine travel, and hundreds who had booked passage on *Lusitania* delayed mailed warnings.

May 7.—*Lusitania* sunk, 119 of them Americans.

May 10.—Van Hornesville requested in state department the loss of American life. *Wilhelm* replied that the *Lusitania* was not a passenger ship.

May 12.—United States protested, saying America will not permit any word of an apology to the United States of maintaining the rights of American citizens.

May 20.—Germany replied *Lusitania* was armed and carried war munitions.

June 4.—Secretary Bryan refused to sign second note, resigned.

June 10.—New note, first but not warlike, solemnly warned Germany.

July 5.—Germany replied British ship could not be protected by presence of an American abroad.

July 21.—Another American note sent, calling for no reply, but no action.

Aug. 10.—Arabic sunk with two Americans drowned.

Sept. 5.—Germany claimed submarine commander, *Barin* ramming, was acted in self-defense.

Oct. 5.—Bernstorff promised disavowal and reparation for Arabic.

Nov. 20.—British liner *Perla* torpedoed in Mediterranean.

1916.

Jan. 5.—Berlin promised to pay indemnity for Americans lost on *Lusitania*, investigate *Perla* case and observe international law in Mediterranean.

Jan. 25.—Secretary Lansing announced Germany had refused to carry out promises of disavowal.

Jan. 26.—United States final word on *Lusitania* handed Bernstorff.

Feb. 4.—Germany reply received and belief gained circulation that trouble had been settled.

Feb. 15.—Germany warned world that all armed British and allied vessels would be sunk without warning. United States demands withdrawal of order.

March 3 and March 7.—Senate and House vote to stand back of President.

March 25.—United States hears of *Sussex* disaster; then in quick succession of Eagle Point, Manchester Engineer and Berwindvale. These sinkings precipitated the present crisis.

the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether.

This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret. The possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort, and by the force of circumstances, the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals,

the world over, and to a just recognition of the rights of mankind to take their stand upon the most universal and humane.

"I have taken it and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All other minded men must unite in hoping that the Imperial German Government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

STONE HEADS OFF PEACE RESOLUTION.

Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, just before the meeting of the peace resolution, showed a resolution by Senator Thomas of California, declaring that the United States will hold hope for the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

Thomas asked for passage of the resolution, he said, because of the success of the Chamberlain Army on yesterday, carrying an increase in armament. For the present, Stone said, it would be better to refer all such questions to the Foreign Relations Committee.

To prevent the President, every available officer of the Capitol police was on duty. They stood guard at every door. Orders went out that no one without a ticket of admission should enter any circumstances.

It was supposed to get through the lines.

Thomas went to the Capitol telegraph room to see President Wilson, and that peace with Germany is promised.

FIRST RIDE IN NEW AUTO ENDS IN FATAL ACCIDENT.

Driver of New Car Injured and Companion Killed in Laid Morning Spin.

Springfield, N. J., April 18.—Harold H. Smith of No. 43 Passaic Avenue, this morning, was killed and Bert (Boss) Johnson, partner of the Clifton Hotel, was badly hurt early today when a new automobile owned and driven by M. J. Jones, overtook a Main Avenue, near Washington Avenue.

Smith, it is said, was recently called to the scene of the accident. He was not a critical, but he may recover. Smith was a former salesman employed in New York. Jones is prominent in politics.

It is thought that Jones tried to turn out to pass a sewer excavation and that the wheels of the automobile caught in the tracks and toppled the machine over.

STATE BUDGET BILL PASSED IN SENATE.

Measure Carrying \$52,781,131 Put Through by Vote of 35 to 15—Goes to Whitman.

ALBANY, April 18.—The annual Appropriation Bill, carrying a total of \$52,781,131, passed the Senate today by a vote of 35 to 15. Senator Greiner of Erie was the only Democrat to vote for the measure. The bill has passed the Assembly, and now goes to the Governor.

For the first time in years the measure was passed prior to the last day of adjournment, and without the assistance of an emergency measure from the Executive. Appropriations in separate measures are expected to bring total appropriations of the session to approximately \$60,000,000.

Greeks Protest to the Allies.

ATHENS, Greece, via Paris, April 18.—The Greek Government has made a formal protest to the Entente Allies against the establishment of a naval base in Suda Bay on the northern coast of Crete.

PARIS, April 19.—Information was received today that Emperor William has decorated the commander of the submarine which is said to have torpedoed the *Sussex*. It is understood Washington has been informed of this development.

The award of a decoration to this commander, it is believed here, would make it difficult and perhaps impossible for Germany to punish him, in case such a demand were made by the American Government.

The name of the commander of the submarine which, according to the recent semi-official statement, is in possession of the French Government, has not been made public. It is now learned, however, that it was the German submarine U-28, which was sunk subsequently by French and British warships at a point near the scene of the *Sussex* explosion, and whose crew, according to the semi-official statement, gave information concerning the name of the submarine reported to have torpedoed the *Chanel* steamer.

HAVRE DE GRACE RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds; four furlongs—Ophelia, W. 100 (Foxier) straight \$10.60, place \$3.10; first: Dr. Nelson, 112 (Burswell), place \$2.80, show \$4.60; second: Bright Star, 104 (Buxton), show \$6. third: Time, 1:43.25. Modelling Miss, Grand Jury, Bonanza, Tyson, Running Shot, Magnolia also ran.

FEATHERSTON PLEADS GUILTY.

Andrew A. Featherston, former assistant superintendent of the post office at New Brighton, Staten Island, who was arrested charged with embezzlement of post office funds, today pleaded guilty before Judge Veder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. He will be sentenced on April 29.

Featherston was found short in his accounts more than \$1,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASK FOR AND GET HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK. Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

LEVY.—In loving memory of our dear beloved husband and father, HENRY LEVY, who departed Feb. 19, 1916. Never to be forgotten. With broken hearts of sorrow, just twelve months ago today. We watched our darling husband And father silently pass away. WIFE, DAUGHTERS AND BROS.

CULLEN.—At his residence, 34 Burger Ave., West New Brighton, S. I., on April 18, DANIEL F. CULLEN, son of Margaret and the late Daniel Cullen. Burial at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

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